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Def. Doc. # 441

ARTICLE FROM "THE JAPAN CHRONICLE"
AUGUST 14, 1931 (Page 4)

BOYCOTTING JAPAN

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEDURE
REPORTED IN SHANGHAI

GOODS SEIZED FORCIBLY

The Osaka Asahi comments in a serious strain on the growth of anti-Japanism in China, and sharply reminds the anti-Japanese agitators that if they persist in their present unreasonable behaviour, they must take responsibility for a possible face-about in Japan's present liberal policy towards China.

The anti-Japanese societies in Shanghai, says the Osaka journal, are adopting a more and more impertinent attitude. For them to seize Japanese goods is illegal, even after the goods have passed into the possession of Chinese merchants. Much more unlawful is it for them to seize the articles actually in the possession of Japanese merchants without giving a reason. They have, however, committed such illegal acts often to no small embarrassment of the Japanese sufferers. Each time such a misdeed was perpetrated, the Japanese authorities stepped in and the seized goods were returned to their lawful owners. Unfortunately, however, the anti-Japanese agitators show no sign of amendment. There have recently been a recurrence of similar lawlessness, with the result that the Japanese authorities have been compelled to devise measures to resist Chinese outrages by recourse to force. Though very regrettable, this is the natural outcome of the unwarranted accretion of the anti-Japanese movements in China. If the Chinese agitators keep on their present foolish course, there is no saying but that a very grave situation may arise.

PATIENCE WANTED

There is room enough for China to get her grievances righted through diplomatic channels, says the Asahi. For the Chinese to launch the present anti-Japanese movement so prematurely lays them open to the charge that they are guilty of the use of violence or direct action. Under the provocation of recurrent anti-Japanese outbreaks in China for the past few years, Japan has displayed much patience and self-restraint, because she hoped that on the settlement of the internal chaotic situation in that country, the Chinese would learn to act more reasonably towards Japan and Japanese. If, therefore, Japan despairs of all hope of the return of good sense to Chinese a change may inevitably come over her attitude towards China.

URL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/fb36fa/>

「ジャパンクロニクル」記事 一九三二年八月十四日 第四頁

日貨排斥

上海ニオケル 無法行為 報告サル

商品強制押收

大阪「朝日」ハ中國ニオケル抗日主義ノ進展シツ
イテ眞劍ニ批評ヲナシ抗日煽動者ニ對シテ
モシ彼等が現在ノ不合理ナル行動ヲ固執スルナラ
ハ日本ガ今中國ニ對シテソレキ自由主義ヲ變
更シテ向キ直ツタ時ニ責任ヲ負ハネバナラナイト
鋭ク注意ヲ促カシテヤル

上海ノ抗日團體ハ大阪新聞ハ次第ニ無禮ナ態度
ヲトルヨウニナツテ來タト述べ彼等ニトツテハ中國人商
人ノ手ニ移ツタ後ニモ日本商品ヲ押ヘル事ハ不法ナデ
アリ實際ニ日本人商人ノ持ツテヤル物品ヲ理由ナシ
ニ押收スルコトハモット不法ナノデアルト言ツタ。シカシ
ナカラ彼ラハカル不法行為ヲ日本人被害者ニ
少ナカラズ困難ヲ與ヘテ何處モ犯シタノデアル
カル犯罪ノ行ハレタ場合ニハイツモ日本當局ガ
干渉シ押收商品ハ正當ノ持主ニ返サレタ
シカシ残念ナカラ抗日煽動者ハ何ラ改心
ノシルシヲ見セナイ

最近ハ同ジヨウナ無法カクリカヘサレンノ結果

No. /

Ref Doc 441

日本當局が軍隊出動ノ依頼ヲウケテ中國人ノ無法ヲ喰止メル方法ヲ考ヘ出サネバナライフトニナツタ。悲シムベキフトデハアルガコレハ中國ニオケル抗日思想ノ不當ニ増大シタ自然ノ結果ナノデアル。モシ中國煽動者達が現在ノ愚ナ行爲ヲ續ケルナラバ、重大ナ事態が發生スルデアラウトイフ他ハナイ。

忍耐が必要

「朝日」ハ中國ニトウテハソノ難儀ヲ外交手段ヲ通ジテ矯正スル充分ナ余地ガアルト云ツテ居ル。中國人カソナニ早計ニ現在ノ抗日運動ヲ起ストイフフトハ彼ラが暴力ヤ直接行動ノ罪ヲ犯シタトイフ非難ニ對シテ并解ノ出来又羽目ニオトシイレル。過去二三年間ノ抗日運動ノ度々ノ勃発ニ刺戟サレテモ日本ハ中國人が國內ノ大混乱状態ヲ解決スルフトニヨツテ日本及ビ日本人ニ對シモソト合理的ニフルマフ事ヲ與テフヨウニト望ミダノデ非常ナ忍耐ト自制ヲ示シタノデアツタ。デアルカラ、モシ日本ガ中國人が日本人ニ對シ好感ヲ取り戻ストイフ望ミヲ總テ諦メテシマフナラバ日本ノ中國ニ對スル態度ハ必然的ニ変化スルヲウ。

not used

ARTICLE FROM "THE JAPAN CHRONICLE"
AUGUST 18, 1931 (Page 4)

STAFF OFFICER MURDERED
TRAVELLING ON A STUDENT'S PASSPORT
IN MANCHURIA

The military authorities have just made public details of the murder of Captain Nakamura Shintaro, of the Army General Staff, and three others who were with him, by Chinese soldiers in Manchuria some time ago. In view of the serious nature of the incident diplomatically, the Press has so far been forbidden to mention the fact. Now that the close inquiries into the matter made by the Japanese authorities since the early part of July have disclosed the truth, the military authorities have made the details public.

According to the information given out by the authorities, Captain Nakamura, accompanied by Isugi Entaro, the proprietor of an inn at Anganki, Manchuria, who was formerly a cavalry sergeant-major, a Russian and a Mongolian, left a point near Peketu station on the western branch of the Central Eastern railway in the early part of June for Taonon. About June 27th, the party reached Minanchen and were taking a meal at an eating house there when Chinese troops belonging to the Mukden army stationed in the district suddenly attacked them. Notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese officer showed them a passport issued by the Chinese authorities, they arrested and imprisoned them, looting them of money, the pistols which they carried for self-defence and other valuables in their possession. Afterwards, the Chinese troops shot them.

As the facts of the case have been made clear, the official statement says, steps have been taken to lodge strong protest with the Chinese authorities concerned, demanding an apology, damages, punishment of the responsible parties, and future guarantees.

In this connection, the Asahi giving further particulars, say that after shooting Captain Nakamura, the Chinese civilian and military authorities in the district attempted to destroy all evidence. On July 1st, they incinerated the body of the murdered officer on a hill at the same time issuing an order strictly forbidding all mention of the case. The pressure which was brought to bear upon pro-Japanese Chinese and Mongols by the same authorities drove many out of the district, and these gave secret information to the Japanese authorities. This led to the revelation of the incident.

The Asahi says that after the shooting affair became known, the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Kwantung province (leased territory) insisted that the truth of the case should be inquired into by recourse to armed force, if necessary, but the Japanese diplomatic authorities ^{PUBL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/fb36fa/>} objected to such procedure. According to the same informant, it seems that in securing possession of a passport, Captain Nakamura concealed his military status and stated he was an educationist on a trip for geographical and historical study. In making public the official statement of the case, the Foreign Office suggested that Captain Nakamura's military status should be kept secret and that he should be described as an educationist as his passport represented him to be. This suggestion was rejected by the military authorities, and his status has been openly given out. It is said that the military authorities adopt a very strong attitude in the diplomatic negotiations on this affair.

D ef Doc No. 44 6

辯護國文書第四四六號

ジャパン クロニクル紙 掲載社説

一九三一年八月十八日（第四頁）

参謀総校 學生旅券で滿洲旅行中 殺害せらる

陸軍當局は、陸軍参謀本部附の陸軍大尉中村震太郎及び他三名の隨行員が、先頃滿洲で支那兵に殺害された事件の詳細を只今發表した。外交的にみて此の事件の重大性に鑑み、新聞は今迄この事實を掲載することを禁じられていたが、七月上旬以來日本當局が事件を綿密に調査した結果、真相が判明するに至つたので、陸軍當局は詳細を發表するに至つた。當局が發表した情報によれば、中村大尉は、元騎兵曹長で滿洲柳々溪に於て旅館を經營せる井杉延太郎及露支亞人、蒙古人各一名を連れて、七月上旬に中京鐵道西部支線にあるベクトウ驛近くを出發して湖南に向つた。六月二十七日頃一行はミンアンチエンに到着して同地の飲食店で食事中、同地方駐屯の奉天軍所屬の支那兵が突如襲撃して來た。日本尉校が支那當局の發行した旅券見せたにも拘らず一行を逮捕拘留し、金銀及び自衛のため携帯した拳銃並びに一行が所持していた他の貴重品を掠奪

Def Doc No. 446

した。終に支那軍は一行を射殺した。

この事件の實情が判明したので支那領事館當局に嚴重な抗議が申し込まれ、

謝罪、損害賠償、責任者の所罰及將來の保障が要求された。

この事に歸して、朝日新聞は更に詳細に述べ中村大尉を射殺した後で同地方の支那文武當局は全ゆる監獄運送を計つた旨を報じている。七月一日、彼等は殺害した將校の死体を岡の上で焼却し同時に、事件を口にすることを一切禁ずる嚴重な命令を出した。親日支那人及蒙古人が支那當局の壓迫に堪り兼ねて多數同地方を逃げ出し、秘密の情報を日本當局に傳へ、かくして事件が暴露するに至つたのである。

朝日新聞の報ずる所によれば射殺事件が判明した後該東州（租借地）日本守備隊長は必要あらば武力に訴えて事件の真相を調査すべしと主張したが、日本外務當局はかゝる手段に反對した由。同新聞によれば中村大尉は旅券を手に入れるのに軍人の身分を濫して地理歴史研究のため旅行する教育家と稱したものゝ様である。事件の公式發表を爲す際に、外務省は中村大尉の軍人たる身分は隠して、旅券に書いてある通り教育家としてはどうかとの意見であつたが、これは陸軍當局の採用する所となら

Def Doc No. 446

ず、公然と彼の身分を明かした。軍管局は此の事件の外交交渉に極めて無様な態度をとっている由。